

REPORT
ON THE
SANITARY CONDITION
OF
PUDSEY
DURING THE YEAR 1895,

BY

W. L. HUNTER,

B.A., M.D., Dub., D.P.H. Camb.,

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

PUDSEY :

THOS. STILLINGS, PRINTER, "PUDSEY NEWS" OFFICE.



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List of Members of the Sanitary Committee,
1896.

CHAIRMAN :

G. A. JONES.

CHAIRMAN OF THE COUNCIL :

S. MYERS.

R. V. BOWLING,

J. E. GOODALL,

H. HODGSON,

J. HUGGAN,

W. B. POTTS,

J. WOMERSLEY.

PUDSEY

Urban Sanitary Authority.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

MR. CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMEN,

I herewith beg to present my Report on the Health of the District during the year 1895.

Pudsey comprises an area of 2409 acres.

The Population in 1891 (census) was 13,444.

The estimated population for 1895 was 14,100.

The Rateable Value for Poor Rate purposes is £45,865.

The Rateable Value for General District purposes is £39,695.

The Poor Rate 2s. 8d.

The District Rate 3s. 6d.

The Town is divided into Five Wards.

Industries.—There are 30 mills or workshops in the town. The chief trades of the place are woollen and worsted (18 mills), ironworks (3), tanning (2), boot-making (1).

Topography.—The district is roughly pear-shaped, the stem end being West and the broad end East. It is bounded on the North by the Local Board Districts of Calverley and Farsley and the County Borough of Leeds; on the East by Leeds; on the South by Leeds and the Local Board District of Tong; on the West by the County Borough of Bradford.

The subsoil consists of clay, clayey loam, and shale.

Vital Statistics.—Calculated on the **estimated Population for 1894—14,100.**)

The Births registered during the year numbered **417** (males 219, females 198), giving a **Birth-rate of 29.5 per 1000.**

The Deaths for the year numbered **253** (males 123, females 130), giving a **Death-rate of 17.94 per 1000.**

The Deaths from the 7 principal Zymotic Diseases, namely, small-pox, measles, scarlet fever, diphtheria, whooping cough, "fever" (typhus, simple, continued and enteric) and diarrhœa, numbered 28, giving a **Zymotic Death-rate of 1.9 per 1000.**

The Deaths of Infants under one year of age numbered **80**, and, calculated on the number of children whose births were registered during the year give an **Infantile Death-rate of 191.**

There were 41 deaths from bronchitis, pneumonia, and pleurisy, giving a **Respiratory Death-rate of 2.9 per 1000.**

There were 12 deaths from Phthisis, giving a **Phthisis Death-rate of .8 per 1000.**

Deaths registered as due to old age—9.

Deaths above 80 years of age—8 (the oldest being 86.)

Deaths from injury—5.

Suicides—0.

Inquests held—12.

Uncertified deaths registered—0.

Illegitimate Births registered—11.

Still-born children buried in the Cemetery—19.

The Death and Birth Returns are obtained from the Registrar every week with unfailing regularity.

TABLE A.—The following Table shows the Births; Total Deaths; Deaths from Zymotic and other classes of diseases, etc., for the last fourteen years. (Some of the spaces are blank for want of information).

	1882	1883	1884	1885	1886	1887	1888	1889	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894	1895
Births	477	390	343	374	351	332	323	311	347	326	352	356	367	417
Deaths	259	235	259	216	259	251	291	313	294	294	226	254	203	253
Infants under One Year	...	...	...	...	...		71	74	59	51	54	60	43	80
Phthisis	23	20	22	24	27	22	32	25	21	13	17	23	16	12
Seven Zymotic Diseases	41	51	35	21	37	22	22	53	20	26	14	39	10	28
Small Pox	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Measles	9	4	8	0	8	3	3	34	0	1	4	8	0	1
Scarlet Fever	4	6	5	3	11	10	1	1	0	4	1	1	5	1
Diphtheria	3	1	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1
Whooping Cough	6	3	0	8	1	0	15	0	4	14	0	0	0	0
Diarrhoea	7	31	18	5	12	5	1	12	4	3	2	25	2	22
Fever	12	5	3	5	3	4	2	6	12	3	6	5	1	3
Chest Complaints	46	63	56	51	56	66	86	72	93	89	51	44	38	41
Heart Disease	17	...	10	13	18	18	13	21	19	19	13	14	10	24
Croup	1	3	5	1	3	1	4	4	3	1	0	3	0	0
Injuries	5	...	7	4	7	6	3	10	8	11	6	9	6	5
Cancer	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	8	12	7	12	16

Births.—The birth-rate is the highest recorded for 12 years, and the tendency is upwards, as the following figures show :

1883 1884 1885 1886 1887 1888 1889 1890 1891 1892 1893 1894 1895
31.2 27.4 28.1 27.0 25.7 24.1 23.1 26.9 23.1 25.9 25.9 26.4 29.5

Deaths.—The death-rate is 1.8 per 1000 below the average for the last 10 years, although it compares badly with that of the previous year, 14.6, which was an exceptionally healthy year all over the country. The chief thing to note about it is the large proportion who died under one year of age, and which is partly accounted for by an epidemic of infantile diarrhoea in the autumn.

It is also worthy of notice that the deaths from Phthisis (Consumption) are less than in any previous year, and in spite of the severe weather in the Spring the deaths from Chest Complaints are exceptionally few. On the other hand the number of deaths from Heart Disease and Cancer are much more than before (See Table A).

Comparative Mortality of the Five Wards, 1895.

WARDS.	NUMBER OF DEATHS IN EACH QUARTER				TOTAL DEATHS	DEATH-RATE FOR YEAR
	1	2	3	4		
NORTH	11	9	22	21	63	25.3
SOUTH	13	12	13	6	44	14.9
EAST	13	12	8	12	45	14.6
WEST	18	13	12	5	48	18.2
CENTRAL	14	10	15	14	53	19.0

TABLE C.—Mortality from subjoined causes, distinguishing Deaths of Children under Five Years of Age.

		Small-Pox.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	Membranous Croup.	Fevers.			Cholera.	Erysipelas.	Measles.	Whooping Cough.	Diarrhoea and Dysentery.	Rheumatic Fever.	Ague.	Phthisis.	Bronchitis. Pneumonia. Pleurisy.	Heart Disease.	Injuries.	All other Diseases.	Total.
						Typhus.	Enteric.	Puerperal.													
JANUARY	Under 5...			1													1			3	5
	5 upwards																4	2		10	16
FEBRUARY	Under 5...																1			6	7
	5 upwards																4	3		3	10
MARCH ...	Under 5...																1			8	9
	5 upwards														2	2	2	2		16	22
Total for Quarter	Under 5...			1													3			17	21
	5 upwards														2	10	7			29	48
APRIL ...	Under 5...										1						1			5	7
	5 upwards																1	3		11	15
MAY ...	Under 5...																3				3
	5 upwards						1								2	2	3	3		6	14
JUNE ...	Under 5...												1				1			7	9
	5 upwards												1		1					6	8
Total for Quarter	Under 5...										1	1					5			12	19
	5 upwards						1					1			3	3	6			21	37
JULY ...	Under 5...												2				1			5	8
	5 upwards													1	2	3	1			6	13
AUGUST ...	Under 5...		1										7					1		4	13
	5 upwards														2	2	2			4	10
SEPT'MB'R	Under 5...												6							8	14
	5 upwards						2						1		1		1	2		5	12
Total for Quarter	Under 5...		1										15				1	1		17	35
	5 upwards						2						1	1	5	5	4	2		15	35
OCTOBER	Under 5...												1				1		1	5	8
	5 upwards												1		1	1				4	7
NOVEMB'R	Under 5...												2				5		1	1	9
	5 upwards														1	3	1			9	14
DECEMBER	Under 5...																4	2	1	2	9
	5 upwards																1	3		7	11
Total for Quarter	Under 5...												3				10	2	3	8	26
	5 upwards												1		2	5	4			20	32
Total for Year	Under 5...		1	1							1	19					19	2	3	54	101
	5 upwards						3					3			12	23	21	2		85	152

TABLE B.—Deaths ; Births ; Zymotic and Respiratory Deaths, &c.

	Births Registered.	Birth-rate per 1000 living.	Deaths Registered.	Death-rate per 1000 living.	Deaths from Zymotic Diseases.	Zymotic Death-rate	Deaths from Bronchitis, Pneumonia, Pleurisy.	Respiratory Death-rate.	Death-rate for 1894	Average No. Deaths for last 10 years.	Mortality from all causes at subjoined ages.					
											Under 1 year.	1 and under 5	5 and under 15	15 and under 25	25 and under 65	65 and upwards
JANUARY ...	29	24	21	17.5	1		5	4.1	18.6	24	3	2		1	5	10
FEBRUARY	41	38	17	15.7			5	4.6	15.0	23	5	2	1		2	7
MARCH ..	32	26	31	25.9			3	2.5	14.4	25	9			3	12	7
TOTAL FOR QUARTER	102	29	69	19.8	1	.2	13	3.7	16.0	72	17	4	1	4	19	16
APRIL ...	46	39	22	19	1		1		11.3	23	7			1	6	8
MAY ...	29	24	17	14.2	1		5	4.1	17.3	24	2	1	1	1	7	5
JUNE ...	38	32	17	14.6	2		1		12.2	21	5	3			4	4
TOTAL FOR QUARTER	113	32	56	15.9	4	1.1	7	1.9	13.5	68	14	4	1	2	17	17
JULY ...	28	23	21	17.5	2	1.6	4	3.2	17.7	18	7	1	1	1	8	3
AUGUST ...	44	36	23	19.2	8	6.6	2	1.6	14.4	20	9	4	0	2	6	2
SEPTEMBER	33	28	26	22.4	9	7.7			13.1	19	11	3	1	0	7	4
TOTAL FOR QUARTER	105	29	70	19.7	19	5.3	6	1.7	15.2	60	27	8	2	3	21	9
OCTOBER ...	38	31	15	12.5	2	1.6	2	1.6	11.8	21	5	3		1	4	2
NOVEMBER	22	19	23	19.8	2	1.6	8	6.9	8.7	21	8	1	1	5	3	5
DECEMBER	37	30	20	16.6			5	4.1	20.3	22	8	1			8	3
TOTAL FOR QUARTER	97	26	58	16.3	4	1.1	15	4.2	13.6	64	21	5	1	6	15	10
TOTAL FOR YEAR.	417	29.5	253	17.94	28	1.9	41	2.9	14.6	263	80	21	5	15	72	60

Infectious Diseases.—It will be seen from Table below that this class of diseases did not give the town much trouble in 1895.

The Infectious Disease (Notification) Act, 1889. This Act was adopted by the Council and came into force on April 1st, 1895, thus adding another weapon to their armament for dealing with infectious diseases.

Cases Notified in 1895.

Quarter.	Age	Small-pox	Cholera	Diphtheria	Croup	Erysipelas	Scarlet Fever	Enteric Fever	Puerperal Fever
1st	Under 5						1		
	Over 5								
2nd	Under 5					1			
	Over 5					2	1	9	
3rd	Under 5					1	4		
	Over 5					1	2	5	
4th	Under 5							2	
	Over 5					4	1	3	
Whole Year	Under 5					2	5	2	
	Over 5					7	4	17	
Total						9	9	19	

Small-Pox.—There was no case reported during the year.

Pudsey Vaccination Returns for the Year 1894.

Number of Births registered from Jan. 1st to Dec. 31st.	Successfully Vaccinated.	Insusceptible.	Dead Unvaccinated.	Postponed by Medical Certificate. (A)	Removed to Places.		Not finally accounted for. (D)	Percentage of Unvaccinated children including columns A. B. C. D.
					Known. (B)	Unknown (C)		
369	310	2	32	5	4	16	0	6.7

This Table, when compared with the number of Un-vaccinated Children, 11.6 p.c. in 1890, 12.7 p.c. in 1891, 10.4 p.c. in 1892, and 7.2 in 1893, shows an improvement.

Enteric Fever.—The cases reported were sporadic, with the exception of three, that broke out in a house in which the drainage was bad, and sewer gas escaped into the house from the main sewer. Each case treated at home was provided with fever pails and disinfectants.

Scarlet Fever.—A few cases were reported in January, April, July, August and October. The type was mild, and the disease did not spread beyond the first cases.

Measles.—A few cases came under notice in March, July and August.

Whooping Cough.—This disease has caused suffering and anxiety in a large number of households although no death was registered from it during the year. There were a few cases in the spring; it broke out again in October, the number increased during November, and in December it became epidemic.

There is a general impression that this disease is a trivial one and needs little care, and so not even ordinary precautions are taken to prevent the spread of it.

Whooping Cough is a very fatal, highly infectious complaint. The infection not only can be spread by the patient, but can be carried in the clothes of other people living in the house and of visitors, hence a child who has not whooping cough himself may carry it to school if any of his family have it. The infection is persistent and after the disease shows itself lasts six or seven weeks.

Over 12,500 children die every year from it in England and Wales. It destroys more children than any of the seven zymotic diseases except diarrhœa.

Children are chiefly attacked although people of every age at times suffer from it. The younger the child the greater the danger, by far the largest proportion of deaths occurring in these under one year of age. Hence it is important, if possible, to defer the complaint from infancy to later years, if it is to be caught at all. Although uncomplicated whooping cough may kill weakly children, the deaths as a rule are caused by complications such as Bronchitis and Pnéumonia, and on that account an epidemic of whooping cough is a much more serious matter in winter than in summer, as cold weather with sudden changes causes the complaint to be more prolonged and increases the liability to chest complications, and also prevents the patient from having all the fresh air which would tend to make the attack milder.

Calverley Joint Hospital, 1895.

TOWNSHIPS.	SMALL-POX.		SCARLET FEVER.		ENTERIC FEVER.		DIPHThERIA.		TOTAL.	
	Admitted	Died	Admitted	Died	Admitted	Died	Admitted	Died	Admitted	Died
CALVERLEY...					3				3	
ECCLESHILL			3	1			9		12	1
FARSLEY ...			1		4				5	
IDLE — ...			7		4				11	
Pudsey ..			3		7	1			10	1
TOTAL			14	1	18	1	9		41	2

Refuse Disposal and Scavenging.—It is pleasant to report that the old-fashioned, barbaric middens are rapidly being abolished. Some are converted into the newer and less objectionable type approved by the Sanitary Authority, and

water-closets substituted for others. The approximate number of each kind in the town at the end of the year is as follows :

Privy Midden	Old-fashioned	380.
	Newer Type	576.
	Ordinary W.C.'s	80.
Water Closets	Trough Closets	26.
	Waste Water Closets	18.

The advantage of the Water Carriage System of Sewage Disposal over any midden system is now universally acknowledged, and is being adopted by every town making the least pretence of keeping in touch with modern sanitary improvements. I trust the Council will see their way to insisting on some form of water closet for every new building, and also put them in place of any existing middens that are a nuisance. Water closets are especially necessary in the case of schools and factories. The Council recommended that a charge of 8/- per year be made for slop (waste water) closets. This charge has not yet been put in force, as some doubt exists as to the legality of it. As any such payment would be a check on sanitation I hope it will not be enforced.

About half the scavenging of the town is done by private contractors, the other half by the employees of the Council. It is interesting to note that the part done by the Council is done at a cheaper rate than the rest. The complaints about neglect in doing the work are much less than they used to be, and nearly all from the part done by private contractors. The middens are cleaned out once a month. This is not often enough. It is easy to understand that it is neither decent, pleasant, nor safe, to have a mass of putrefying midden refuse close to a house for a whole month, especially in summer. The cost of cleaning them out twice as often would not be considerably more if done by the Council's workmen, and the experiment at any rate would be worth trying for the two or three months of hot weather when they are likely to be most offensive.

Cleaning of House Gullies and Drains.—The Council employed a man to do this work for part of the year. I strongly recommend its continuance. The old pattern gullies constantly get choked, overflow, and sewage pollute

the soil close to the houses. It is very probable that the fatal diarrhœa amongst infants, which regularly comes on in extra hot weather, and which so materially raises the death rate, is in great part caused by the foul state of the soil. Even the newest and most improved form of gullies need regular attention. One thing is certain ; the householders will not themselves give the necessary attention to the work, and unless the Council do it, it will not be done at all.

Main Sewering.—This work is progressing rapidly. The configuration of the town naturally divides it into the following drainage districts : - Littlemoor, Fartown, Central, Waterloo, Smalewell, Fulneck, Stanningley, Houghside. Of these the first four have been completed. A beginning has not yet been made of the last three. The Stanningley section, especially, should be put in hand at once, as it is a thickly populated part, rapidly growing, and, with the exception of the recently built property, is in an unsatisfactory sanitary state. Until the sewerage is finished very little can be done to improve its condition.

Altogether 8623 yards of sewerage have been completed at a cost of £7856.

Sewage Treatment.—Neither the main intercepting sewer nor the chief sewage treatment works have yet been commenced, but the smaller works, to take the sewage from the Waterloo and Smalewell districts, are in progress.

House Drainage.—Although so much of the main sewerage is finished, a comparatively small number of the house drains have been connected, and these have been joined in in consequence of something urgent cropping up, and not as part of a general system. Obviously the work of connecting the house drains to the sewers should be hurried on, and done on some regular method, care being taken that the closest attention be paid to the details of the work, in order to avoid in future the expense, worry, and danger that some of the slip shod work of the past has caused, and will continue to do for some time. Badly done work weakens the hands of the authority and brings discredit on sanitary work in general. It can only be prevented by skilled and honest supervision, and to spend sufficient money in securing such inspection is true economy. It is a manifest absurdity to lay down main sewers without joining in the house drains,

but that such a procedure is possible is proved by the fact that the houses abutting on some lengths of deep sewers finished about fourteen years ago have only recently been connected and then only when special investigation revealed that they did not discharge into the sewers. It was wrongly taken for granted that all the houses had been connected. This shows how easy it is for such important work to be neglected if not done on some regular plan.

It is pleasant to record that the work completed in the last few years has been done in a thorough manner. The Council insist on the use of Stamford jointed pipes of the first quality, the most modern gullies, disconnection and inspection chambers, and the needful arrangements for efficient ventilation. The Surveyor and Assistant Sanitary Inspector by advising and inspecting do their best to secure proper workmanship.

Private Streets (Courts, Yards, Alleys and Foot-paths).—Each time that a Local Government Inspector, or the County Medical Officer, has visited Pudsey, he has made special reference to the unsatisfactory condition of the private streets. As a consequence I have in each of any former reports drawn the special attention of the Sanitary Authority to the need for action with regard to them ; and the same has been done in the reports of my predecessors in office. In my report for 1892 I wrote : “ In wet weather a number of these “ streets, e.g., Green top, Occupation Lane, Crawshaw Fields, “ and Varley Street, are deep in mud and pools of standing “ water. Without doubt the general health of the town is “ injuriously affected by this backward state of things, and on “ that account, apart altogether from the æsthetic side of the “ question, it is the duty of the Council to deal promptly and “ fully with this source of danger to health.” Last year I “ reported that “ the Local Board took the matter seriously in “ hand, and although at the end of the year the work of “ improvement had not commenced, the necessary notices “ under 150 sect., P.H.A., 1875, were served.”

The late Local Board resolved in 1894 that certain Private Streets should be paved and sewered under the 150th sect., P.H.A., 1875. For this purpose estimates were prepared, and notices served ; and it was further recommended that applications should be made to the Local Government Board for power to borrow £4,409, so that the work could be done as a whole, and the cost spread over a number of years.

I have now to record a change of front with regard to the method of dealing with these streets, as follows:—1, Occupation Lane. The former notices were rescinded and fresh notices issued which only require that about half the street be done. 2, West Royd Hill—Nothing has been done. 3 and 4, Green Lane and Green Top—The necessary work is proceeding, except that instructions have been given to leave out part of Green Top. 5, St. Lawrence Terrace—The notices have expired, and instructions have been given to proceed with the work. 6, Crawshaw Fields—This has been completed in a somewhat modified manner, owing to the request of a deputation of property owners that part of the work specified in the notices should be struck out, that the street has been macadamised instead of paved, and the greater part of the footpaths ashed instead of being asphalted.

7 and 8.—Wind Mill Hill and Primrose Hill, nothing has been done.

9.—Mill Hill, the notices have been withdrawn and fresh notices issued, in which the sewerage of the street is omitted. The sewerage seems to me to have been the principal necessity as the houses at the top at present drain into an old rubble sewer which is certainly not in keeping with the requirements of the Council, which sooner or later will have to be converted into an efficient sewer and until the change is made will be a continual source of danger to the inhabitants of the Hill.

10.—Varley Street. The contracts are let for doing the work efficiently.

11.—Laurel Mount.—Something has been done. The street has been side channelled and side drained, and the old sewer in the street, which cannot be guaranteed as efficient, has been joined into the new sewer in Church Lane. The surface of the street, and the side footpath, have been made good with soft, broken stone covered with ashes. This plan of making a street surface, although it has the merit of being a cheap and easy way of satisfying the demands of the Council, is not to be recommended, as it is too soft and loose to be of any permanent service, and it also possesses the inconvenient and costly quality of choking the drains and sewers from its surface being readily washed away by rain. If Hammerton Street and Brayshaw Street, two private streets thoroughly well made more than ten years ago, be

compared with some of the more recent private street work I think no one will doubt the advantages in appearance, durability and probable effect on health possessed by the former.

The Sanitary Committee during the year made personal inspections of nearly all the private streets and folds in the town and have given much attention to the subject. As a result of their work, instructions have been given for the preparation of plans, estimates, &c., dealing with the places visited.

Insanitary Dwellings.—During the year the Council took steps to close 15 houses that were unfit for human habitation. Legal proceedings, under the Housing of the Working Classes Act, 1890, were taken in 10 of the cases. These houses were all more or less decayed, and out of repair, and likely to degrade, both physically and morally, the people who lived in them. As it is hardly possible to make them habitable the Council intend to apply for a demolishing order. There are still a number of similar houses that it will be my duty to report on to the Council. People often complain to me that their “house is not fit for a dog to live in,” and in reply to my question why they continue to live in it, say that they owe their landlord some rent and in consequence cannot leave. The amount due is sometimes only a few shillings, but as poverty and want of energy are generally associated with if not often directly due to insanitary surroundings, they are unable to get rid of the debt, and must perforce face disease and death. One would think this could only be possible amongst the Crofters, or in Ireland. Another reason that people live in houses dangerous to health is that the houses belong to the employer, and giving up the house means losing their work. The remedy for this seems to be an extension of the Truck Act, the spirit of which, if not the letter, is certainly violated.

Bye-Laws.—In my last year’s report I wrote: “In 1892 the Local Board determined to adopt the Local Government Board Model Byelaws for New Buildings, with a few alterations. There has been a long correspondence with the Local Government Board, and at the end of 1894 the Local Board had accepted the Model Bye-Laws in their entirety except the part relating to back-to-back houses, the building of which they wished to

“retain the power to allow. The sooner the matter is
 “settled the better, as new buildings are being put up every
 “day, and consequently the town is suffering from the
 “delay.”

Now, at the end of another year, I regret to report that very little more progress has been made.

The correspondence is still going on !

Plans Passed and Houses Built in 1895.

Back-to-back Houses—Plans passed	...	...	...	...	14
Built (completed	...	...	...	...	40
Through Houses—Plans passed	...	...	...	...	33
Built ...	...	...	...	...	64
Total Number of Plans Submitted	...	...	...	...	92

Back-to-back Houses.—When first the Council took office they passed the plans for 14 back-to-back houses, but since then have rejected the plans for 40 others. It seems improbable that the building of any more houses of this class will be permitted.

Water.—Since the exceptionally cold weather in the Spring, and the consequent upsetting of the water service, the water supply has been constant and under good pressure. It has also been free from the peaty discolouration which up to this year was a regular feature.

No cases of lead-poisoning came to my notice during the year. The average weekly amount of lead in the water, drawn every morning from the tap of a lead pipe 180 feet long, is shown on page 18, also the comparative result for 1892—93—94.

Abatement of Nuisances.—This work was carried on steadily during the year. I am pleased to say that the Sanitary Authority is showing much more firmness in enforcing notices for the abatement of nuisances. The tables show the number of nuisances abated.

		1895.			1894.	1893.	1892.	
Week Ending.		Hardness, Degrees.	Alkalinity (parts per million, in terms of carbonate soda).	Weekly Average Grs. of Lead per Gallon.	Monthly Average Grs. of Lead per Gallon.	Monthly Averages.		
1895.						Grains of Lead per Gallon.		
Jan.	5th	3.8	13.7	.08	.13	.1	.17	.45
"	12th	3.5		.15				
"	19th	4		.14				
"	26th	3.7		.14				
Feb.	2nd	3.8	13.5	.14	.16	.1	.15	.33
"	9th	3.5		.14				
"	16th	3.8		.14				
"	23rd	3.5		.21				
March	2nd	3.9	11.9	.14	.13	.1	.17	.60
"	9th	3.9		.12				
"	16th	3.9		.14				
"	23rd	4		.12				
"	30th	3.6		.12				
April	6th	3.7	12.4	.19	.19	.15	.16	.5
"	13th	3.7		.19				
"	20th	3.6		.16				
"	27th	3.7		.23				
May	4th	3.7	13.7	.11	.09	.11	.11	.48
"	11th	3.7		.14				
"	18th	4.4		.07				
"	25th	4.4		.04				
June	1st	4.2	20.8	.07	.08	.08	.12	.65
"	8th	4.3		.07				
"	15th	4.4		.08				
"	22nd	4.4		.08				
"	29th	4.4		.08				
July	6th	4.4	20.0	.17	.15	.08	.11	.47
"	13th	4.5		.17				
"	20th	4.4		.20				
"	27th	4.4		.07				
Aug	3rd	4.4	22.4	.08	.07	.06	.11	.39
"	10th	4.4		.10				
"	17th	4.3		.07				
"	24th	4.4		.05				
"	31st	4.3		.07				
Sep.	7th	4.1	22.5	.10	.07	.08	.11	.22
"	14th	4.2		.05				
"	21st	4.3		.10				
"	28th	4.4		.05				
Oct.	5th	5.4	23.5	.08	.08	.11	.14	.27
"	12th	4.4		.12				
"	19th	4.5		.08				
"	26th	4.5		.05				
Nov.	2nd	4.7	23.1	.05	.07	.15	.10	.24
"	9th	5.4		.05				
"	16th	5.0		.05				
"	23rd	5.1		.08				
"	30th	5.7		.11				
Dec.	7th	5.1	20.0	.14	.08	.15	.12	.21
"	14th	5.1		.06				
"	21st	5.7		.07				
"	28th	5.8		.04				

TABLE D.—Summary of Sanitary Inspector's Report—1895.

Results of Inspections.	No of Complaints received	}	Full Ashpits	...	...	50			
	Nuisances		...	...	110				
	No of Houses, Premises, &c., inspected	...	...	Indefinite					
	No of Nuisances reported	..	...	...	...	728			
	No of Nuisances abated	...	...	...	...	758			
	No of Re-inspections, Works in Progress	...	...	Indefinite					
	Orders issued for Sanitary Amendments	...	...	107					
	Houses, Premises, &c., Cleansed and Limewashed	...	...	5					
	Accumulations removed	...	...	...	..	...	37		
	Animals removed, being a Nuisance	...	...	...	...	6			
Yards, Courts, &c., Cleansed	...	...	...	...	Indefinite				
Notices to Scavengers to Cleanse Ashpits	...	...	50						
Cases of Overcrowding abated	...	...	...	...	5				
Privies	}	Altered	...	...	...	...	...	10	
		New Provided	...	...	...	...	...	51	
Ashpits	}	Altered	..	...	...	...	...	...	13
		New Provided	...	...	...	..	..	30	
Drains.	Length in feet	...	...	...	...	...	...	7706	
	Trapped	...	...	...	...	...	...	267	
	Disconnected	...	...	...	...	...	...	267	
	Cleansed	...	...	...	...	...	...	71	
	Ventilated	...	...	...	...	...	...	47	
Regular Inspections.	Cowsheds	...	...	...	...	...	...	70	
	Slaughter-houses	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	
	Bakehouses	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	
	Common Lodging-houses	...	...	...	...	...	12		
	Mills	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	
Legal proceedings	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Smoke Observations	...	...	...	...	...	...			

TABLE E.—Number of Nuisances Abated for the last Four Years.

		1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	Total.
Order of Sanitary Authority.	Legal Proceedings ...	5				5
	Legal Notices ...	107	62	89	68	326
Preliminary Notices ...	Personal Arrangement	968	686	910	690	3254
Total...						3585

In conclusion I beg particularly to call the attention of the Council to the large number of nuisances in hand (152) that remained undealt with at the end of 1894. The number at the end of 1895 (56) showed an improvement. The working up of these arrears has interfered with the regular and necessary sanitary work of 1895. Now that the arrears have been wiped off to some extent I recommend that in future the cases be promptly proceeded with as the notices expire.

WM. LOVELL HUNTER.

PUDSEY (YORKS).
METEOROLOGY FOR 1895.

Observations taken at 9 a.m. (500 feet above sea-level.)

BAROMETER.					THERMOMETER IN SHADE.					Daily Means.					DEGREES OF HUMIDITY. (Saturation = 100)					
1895.	High- est.	Day of Month.	Low- est	Day of Month.	Range.	Mean.	High- est	Day of Month.	Low- est.	Range	Max.	Min.	Mean range.	Dry bulb.	High- est.	Day of Month.	Low- est.	Day of Month.	Range.	Mean.
Jan....	30.08	30th	28.56	17th	1.52	29.24	39°	3rd	16°	23°	33°	28°	5°	30°	100	16th, 17th and 20th	78	18th	22	89
Feb ...	30.07	16th	29.32	11th and 24th	.75	29.64	41°	24th	8°	33°	32°	26°	6°	28°	88	2nd and 4th	72	26th	16	80
March	29.89	16th	28.34	28th	1.55	29.23	53°	25th	34°	19°	44°	37°	7°	40°	100	4th and 8th	67	20th	33	84
April	29.91	11th and 13th	28.91	26th	1.00	29.45	60°	22nd	36°	24°	50°	39°	11°	45°	100	17th, 26th and 28th	61	7th	39	82
May...	30.15	4th	29.30	17th	.85	29.70	75°	31st	38°	37°	60°	45°	15°	54°	93	25th	49	16th	44	73
June	30.01	24th	29.25	30th	.76	29.67	73°	9th and 27th	40°	33°	63°	49°	14°	58°	93	2nd	43	25th	50	70
July...	29.84	4th	29.04	20th	.80	29.41	73°	9th	48°	25°	63°	52°	11°	58°	100	17th, 24th, 25th and 26th	60	8th	40	79
Aug.	29.88	24th	28.90	4th	.98	29.43	74°	18th	45°	29°	65°	54°	11°	60°	100	14th	47	11th	53	74
Sept.	29.97	20th	29.18	11th	.79	29.74	74°	10th	39°	35°	65°	51°	14°	57°	100	7th, 25th and 30th	70	13th and 21st	30	84
Oct ...	30.10	18th	28.80	9th	1.30	29.37	63°	2nd	28°	35°	47°	40°	7°	43°	100	1st and 15th	42	7th	58	82
Nov...	30.00	1st and 24th	28.60	12th	1.40	29.43	59°	17th	36°	23°	45°	39°	6°	41°	100	2nd, 8th, 20th and 29th	75	24th	25	89
Dec ...	29.87	28th	28.60	16th	1.27	29.31	50°	5th and 6th	28°	22°	40°	38°	2°	37°	100	6th, 22nd and 29th	72	7th	28	88

Rainfall, 1895.

MONTH.	INCHES.	NUMBER OF DAYS RAIN FELL.	MOST IN ONE DAY.
JANUARY	3.40	21	.63
FEBRUARY	.29	6	.13
MARCH	2.28	15	.43
APRIL	2.15	12	.72
MAY	.44	8	.23
JUNE	3.63	9	2.10
JULY	6.06	18	1.29
AUGUST	1.85	15	.33
SEPTEMBER	.87	5	.38
OCTOBER	3.46	16	.70
NOVEMBER	3.24	23	.46
DECEMBER	2.95	17	.40
TOTAL FOR 1895 ...	30.62	165	

Four Feet Ground Temperature—1895.

Date.	Degrees Fahrenheit.	Date.	Degrees Fahrenheit	Date	Degrees Fahrenheit.
January 1 to 3	44	May 1 to 3	42	August 24 to 25	54.5
" 4 to 7	43.5	" 4 to 7	42.5	" 26 to 31	53
" 8 to 10	43	" 8 to 10	43	Sept. 1 to 30	53
" 11 to 13	42.5	" 11 to 13	43.5	October 1 to 5	53
" 14 to 18	41.5	" 14 to 23	44	" 6 to 9	52.7
" 19 to 27	40	" 24 to 26	44.5	" 10 to 12	52.5
" 28 to 31	39.7	" 27 to 31	44.7	" 13 to 19	52
February 1 to 3	39.5	June 1 to 9	45.5	" 20 to 22	51.5
" 4 to 6	39.2	" 9 to 12	46	" 23 to 26	51
" 7 to 8	39	" 12 to 14	46.5	" 27 to 29	50.5
" 9 to 19	38.7	" 14 to 17	47.5	" 30 to 31	49
" 20 to 28	38.5	" 17 to 22	48	Nov. 1 to 2	49
March 1 to 20	38.5	" 22 to 23	48.5	" 3 to 8	48.5
" 21 to 22	38.7	" 23 to 26	49.5	" 9 to 16	48
" 23 to 31	39	" 26 to 30	50	" 17 to 22	47.5
April 1 to 5	39.5	July 1 to 6	50.2	" 23 to 30	47
" 6 to 11	39.7	" 7 to 12	50.5	Dec. 1 to 5	47
" 12 to 21	40	" 13 to 16	51	" 6 to 13	46.5
" 22 to 24	40.5	" 17 to 31	51.5	" 14 to 16	46
" 25 to 28	41	August 1 to 16	52	" 17 to 23	45.5
" 29 to 30	41.5	" 17 to 19	53	" 24 to 31	45
		" 19 to 23	54		

Meteorology Summary for Year 1895.

	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.	Range.
Barometer ...	30.15	28.34	29.46	1.81
Thermometer	75°	8°	46°	67°
Humidity ...	100 degrees	42 degrees	81 degrees	58 degrees

SANITARY INSPECTOR'S REPORT.

—0—

Scavenging.—For the purposes of the collection and disposal of Night Soil and House Refuse the town is divided into 12 out Districts, the whole of which was let by contract to local farmers up to June 1893. It was then found that doing the work was not satisfactory as regards cost and efficiency.

The prices were high and complaints and neglect frequent. In consequence of this the Board at that time decided as an experiment to do the largest sub-district by day. This experiment proved most satisfactory, both as regards cost and efficiency. The lowest tender for the same was £90 os. od. The work actually cost £72, and the work was far more frequently and efficiently done.

Encouraged by this result, in June, 1894, the Board extended the day work to 6 other districts which resulted in a saving of £64, and the work in each of these districts was more frequently, systematically and efficiently done ; indeed, whereas about 80 complaints were received from these districts the year before when they were done by contract, no bona-fide complaint was made respecting the work when done by day. Acting upon this experience, the Council this year, June 1895, further extended the day work system, to include 8 of the 12 districts, and so far, that is, up to the end of the half year from June to December, 1895. The work has proved equally, if not more satisfactory.

The most recent lowest Tenders for doing the eight districts, by contract, amounted to £356 os. od.

Actual cost for the half-year ...	£134 os. 9d.)	} £268 os. od.
Estimated cost for the remain- ing half-year... ..	£134 os. od.)	
Probable saving		<u>£88 os. od.</u>

The following Table will show the amounts paid for the Scavenging for the half-year ending December 31st, 1895.

No. of District.	No. of Houses.	No. of Schools.	No. of Factories.	No. of Workshops.	No. of Public Conveniences.	£	s.	d.
Districts done by day	1	315	1	5	12	135	1	5
	2	230		2	3			
	3	289	2	1	4			
	4	136		1	2			
	5	81	2		1			
	6	77		1				
	10	343			4			
	11	363	1	1	3	1 & Market		
Totals...	1834	6	11	29	1 & Market	135	1	5
By Contract	7	168	1	2	1			
	8	462		3	2			
	9	397	1	3	3			
	12	381	1	2	3			
Totals...	1408	3	10	9		99	10	0

It will be noticed that the more thickly-populated parts of the town are done by day, and that the districts done by day contain more schools, factories, workshops, and also the market, &c.

Report made to end of June, 1895.

Number of Loads Removed.—Johnson has had working—to one horse and cart=351-4 working days at an average of $6\frac{1}{2}$ loads per day. Removed 2284-1—total number of loads removed from the 6 districts done by day.

Cost of Removal and Disposal.—Per load $1/6\frac{1}{2}$ nearly.

Estimated Number of Loads for all Town.—1415 houses produce 2284 loads, what does 1918 houses produce? $1415 : 1918 :: 2284 - 3090$. Total number of loads $2284 \times 3090 = 5374$ loads.

Calculation of Relative Cost of Doing the Work by Day and Doing It by Contract.—1415 houses by day cost £186 1s. 3d., what would 1918 houses cost at the same price? $1415 : 1918 :: 186 : 252-1$ —£252 2s.

If all the Township could be done at the same price per house as that part done by day the cost would be £438 3s. 3d., whereas the most recent lowest tenders amounted to £543.

The 6 districts which have been done by day have cost £186 1s. 3d. The most recent lowest tenders amounted to £250, making a saving of doing the work by day of £64 on the six districts, along with this several long-standing accumulations have been removed. Number of complaints from districts done by contract, 80; number of complaints from day work, none.

The advantages of doing the work by day are numerous. Some of the more important ones are as follows :

1. More direct and constant supervision.
2. Carts are always at hand for cases which are urgent and need prompt attention.
3. The Inspector knows where and when the work is being carried on.
4. Proper registers and returns relating to the work can be kept.
5. The work can be done in the proper order, and much more effectively and thoroughly.
6. The people get to know about what time they may expect the places to be emptied.
7. Along with the supervision of the work the Inspector can pay systematic attention and take constant steps to prevent improper usage or fouling of the ashpits.

8. The Inspector has full control of the work, and may arrange it so as to cause as little nuisance and inconvenience to the occupiers and the public as possible.

Note.—Owing to the necessity of carting part of the material through parts of the Leeds district, the Leeds City Council insist that this work shall be done by night, and being desirous to comply with any reasonable requirement of the City Council the District Council have given instructions that any such reasonable request should be complied with. The whole of this work is done by day, and the cost of the same will be naturally more than by doing the work in the day time.

R. W. CASS, Cert. Assoc., San. Ist.,
Inspector of Nuisances.